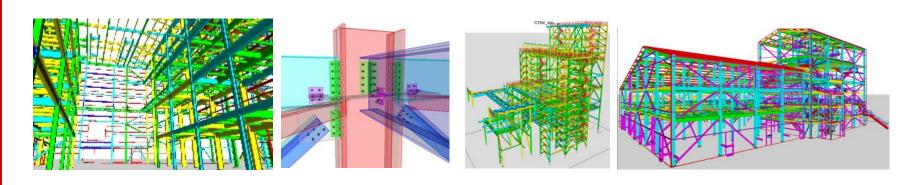
Interoperability with CIS/2 and IFC



Robert Lipman

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

Building and Fire Research Laboratory

Computer Integrated Building Processes Group

Gaithersburg, Maryland

cis2.nist.gov

NASCC - BIM 102 for the Steel Fabricator – 1 April 2009, Phoenix, AZ





Outline

- BIM and Interoperability
- Why Product Models and Interoperability?
- CIS/2 CIMsteel Integration Standards
- SteelVis CIS/2 Viewer
- Demo
- CIS/2 Interoperability Issues
- IFC Industry Foundation Classes
- Interaction between CIS/2 and IFC
- DISCLAIMER: Any mention of commercial products in this presentation is for information only; it does not imply recommendation or endorsement by NIST.



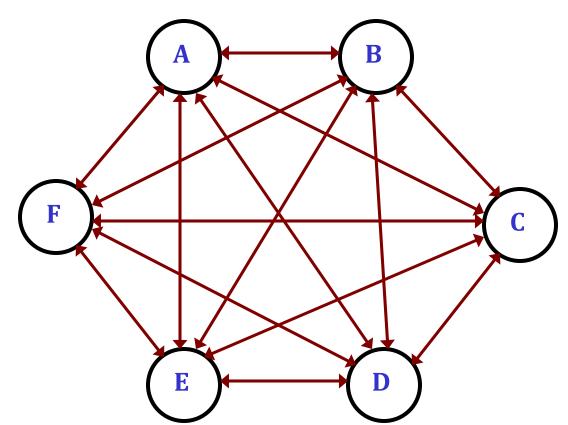
BIM and Interoperability

- A Building Information Model (BIM) is a digital representation of physical and functional characteristics of a facility. As such it serves as a shared knowledge resource for information about a facility forming a reliable basis for decisions during its life-cycle from inception onward.
- A basic premise of BIM is collaboration by different stakeholders at different phases of the life cycle of a facility to insert, extract, update or modify information in the BIM to support and reflect the roles of that stakeholder. The BIM is a shared digital representation founded on open standards for interoperability.
- Interoperability is necessary for BIM
- Software is tool used for BIM
- BIM is not necessarily software or one model of everything
- BIM is also a process
- www.buildingsmart.com





Why Product Models and Interoperability?



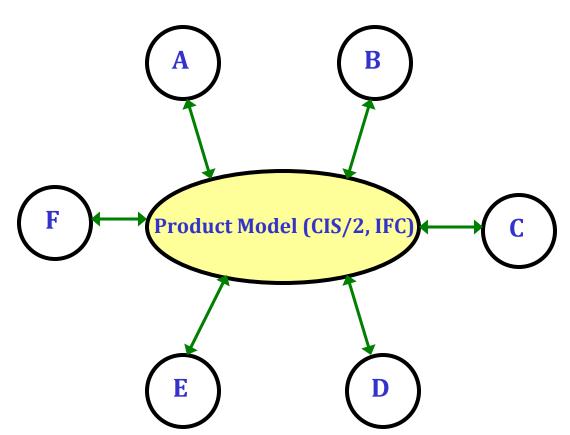
- 6 software packages
- Each has proprietary format
- Import and export
- N*(N-1) translators
- 30 import and export translators (N=6)
- Adding another software package is 12 translators (N=7)

NIST study on cost (to AE, OO, GC, Fab.) of inadequate interoperability - \$15.8B Manually reentering information in design and construction phase - \$491M





Why Product Models and Interoperability?

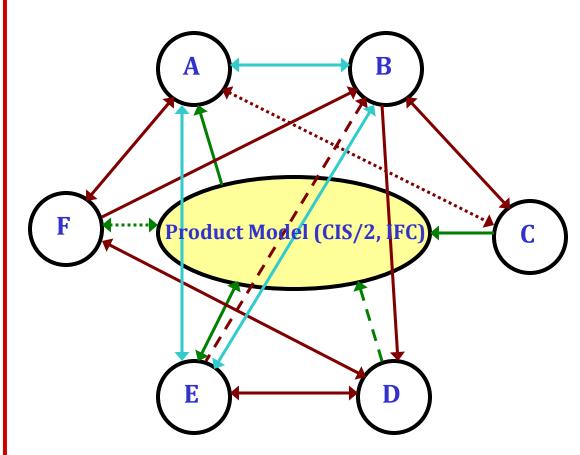


- 6 software packages
- Translate to and from product model
- Import and export
- 2*N translators
- 12 translators
- Adding another software package is only 2 translators





Interoperability In Reality



- Old formats survive (KISS, SDNF)
- Import OR export
- Incomplete implementation or product model
- Geometry vs. objects
- Software APIs and consolidation
- Strategic alliances
- Vendor specific information



What is CIS/2?

- CIMsteel Integration Standards (version 2)
- aka LPM/6 (Logical Product Model)
- Developed at the Steel Construction Institute (UK)
- Adopted by AISC in 1998
- 28+ implementations import and/or export
- Design, Analysis, and Detailed models (views) of a structure
- Logical relationship between models
- Parts, assemblies, loads, reactions, materials, connections, ...



What is CIS/2?

- Has been very successful
- At the forefront of interoperability
- Well defined domain and workflows
- Room for improvement in the quality and scope of implementations
- Parts of the CIS/2 standard have never been implemented
- No certification or testing of implementations



SteelVis - CIS/2 to VRML Translator

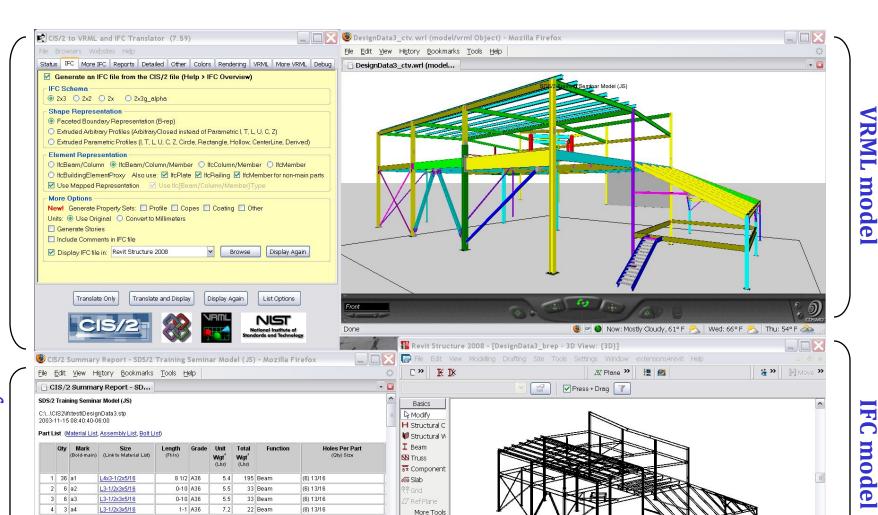
- NIST developed SteelVis in 2000
- Download for FREE at: cis2.nist.gov
- Only CIS/2 viewer available
- VRML Virtual Reality Modeling Language
- 3D in a web browser
- Free VRML plugins
- Tested with 100s of CIS/2 files
- Over 2400 downloads
- Current Version 7.90



SteelVis - CIS/2 to VRML Translator

- Software developers use it to verify their CIS/2 export
- End users use it for model checking, design review, model sharing, electronic RFI, marketing, BOM, ...
- Integration with 3D PDF, Google Earth, Google SketchUp
- Disclaimer: A CIS/2 file that looks correct as a VRML model does not imply that the file conforms to the CIS/2 standard, recommended practices, software implementers agreements, or that it can be imported to another CIS/2 application





View

Drafting

Site

Modelling

Ready

1:96

□ ⊕ 0 ≠ ♥ ♥ ▼



5 3 a5

6 24 a6

7 5 a7

8 5 a8

9 59 a9

10 8 a10



L3-1/2x3x5/16

L4x3-1/2x5/16

L3-1/2x3x5/16

L3-1/2x3x5/16

L4x3-1/2x5/16

L3-1/2x3x5/16

1-1 A36

1-4 A36

1-4 A36

5 1/2 A36

1-2 1/2 A36

11 1/2 A36

22 Beam

176 Beam

44 Beam

44 Ream

207 Beam

7.2

7.3

8.9

3.5

(8) 13/16

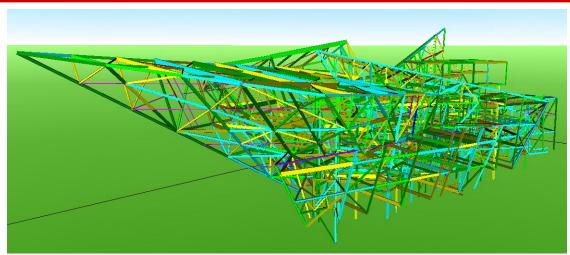
(8) 13/16

(10) 13/16

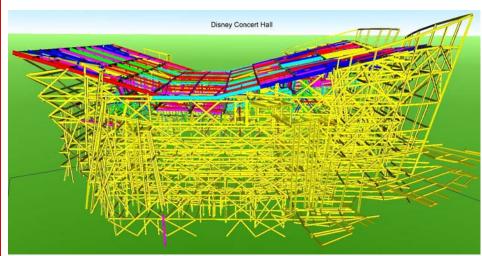
(10) 13/16

(4) 13/16

64 Horizontal brace (10) 13/16

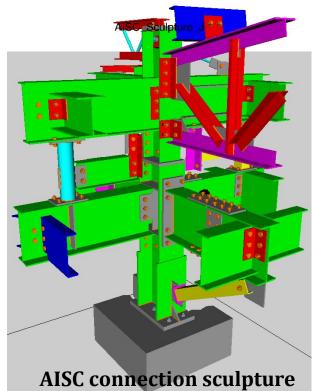


Denver Art Museum

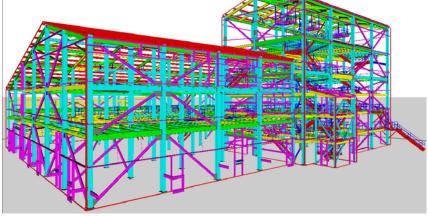


Disney Concert Hall

VRML from CIS/2 files

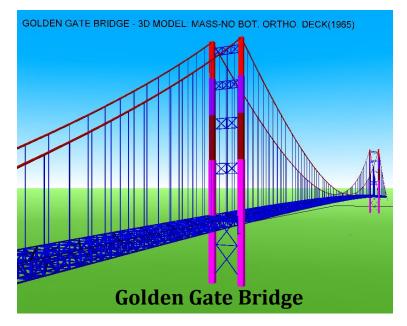


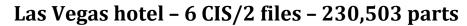
AISC connection sculpture

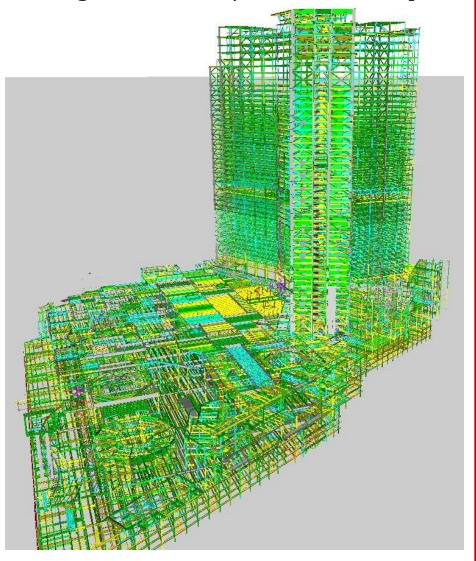


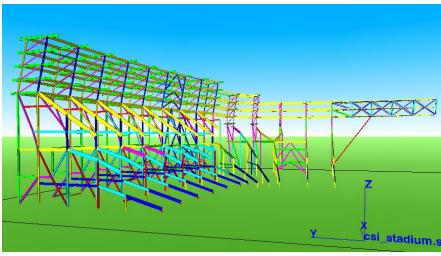












Soldier Field

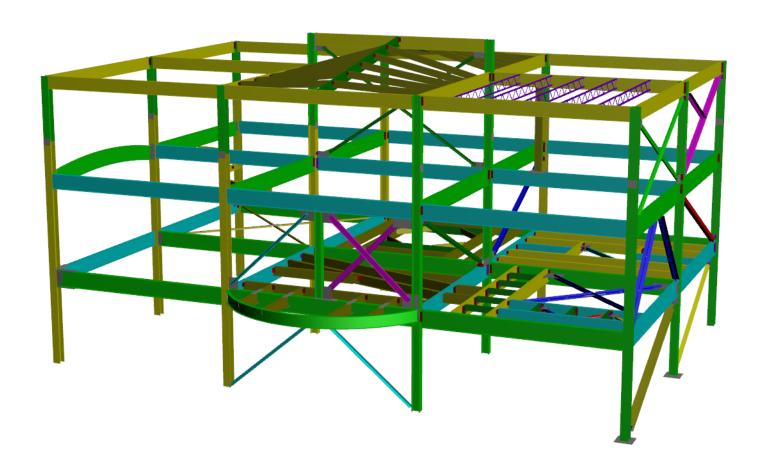




SteelVis - Features

- Reports for: Part, Material, Assembly, and Bolt
- Text popups
- Copes, bolts, shear studs, holes, welds, sequences
- Analysis model wireframe and nodes
- Member labels, grid lines
- User-defined viewpoints
- Color by: section type, function, steel grade, sequence, surface treatment
- Shaded or transparent
- Merge with other VRML models
- Coordinate axes for debugging
- DEMO





CIS/2 Interoperability Issues

- Interoperability does not always work as planned
- SteelVis is only a visual verification
- CIS/2 information gets mapped to and from CAD
- Do a small representative test CIS/2 file exchange before exchanging the entire building
- Does CIS/2 in your software support your workflow?
- What CIS/2 export and import settings do you have to use?
- Does the imported information end up where you expect it?
- Is A992 the same as Steel-A992 or GRADE992?
- Is the top-of-steel correct in the analysis model?
- Are curved parts, bent plates, or corrugated decking supported?
- Section sizes with or without dimensions



What is IFC?

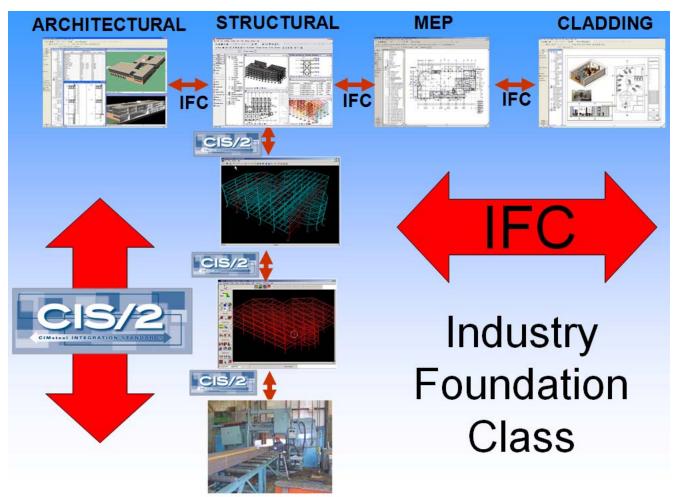
- Industry Foundation Classes (IFC) is the product model to facilitate interoperability in the building industry
- Developed by the buildingSMART, formerly known as the IAI (International Alliance for Interoperability)
- Architecture, engineering, analysis, HVAC, facilities management, operations, quantity takeoff, energy simulation, code checking, cost estimating ...
- Model views being developed based on business process and exchange requirements (IDM), define what needs to be implemented in software (MVD)



What is IFC?

- Implemented by most major CAD applications and many downstream applications (energy analysis, QTO, FM, ...)
- Unlike CIS/2 there are many free IFC viewers, file browsers, syntax checkers, discussion forums, developer community, and organization
- Current version IFC2x3
- IFC has even more "Interoperability Issues"





(Tom Faraone - AISC)





- NIST developed CIS/2 to IFC translator in 2005
- Integrated with SteelVis
- For example, convert CIS/2 files from RAM and SDS/2 to IFC and import applications, such as Revit and ArchiCAD
- Identified deficiencies in IFC to handle structural steel, such as: bolts, holes, welds, copes, parametric profiles, attributes (section designator, piecemark, cardinal point), semantic meaning of design vs. detailed, parts in an assembly
- No IFC to CIS/2 translator



Will IFC replace CIS/2?



- Will IFC replace CIS/2?
- In my opinion NO
- CIS/2 is very good at what it does
- Future IFC standard will be better for steel
- IFC will not equal what CIS/2 can do
- More IFC "Interoperability Issues" related to steel
- Even with better IFC standard, will have to wait for software implementations

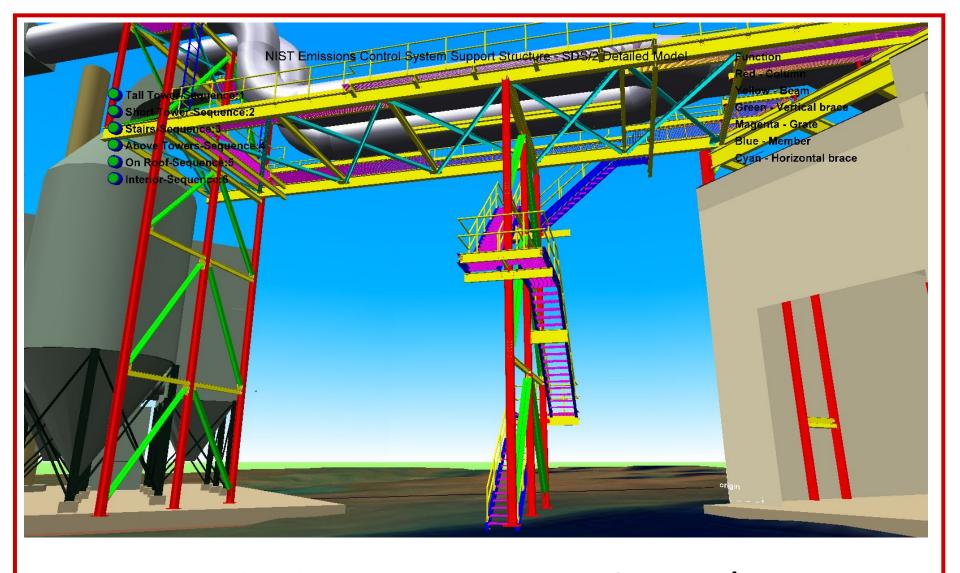




NIST Large Fire Research Facility - Emissions Control System (ECS)

- Fire tests in building (right)
- Steel structure carries ducts to ECS (left)
- Steel detailed in SDS/2 and exported to CIS/2



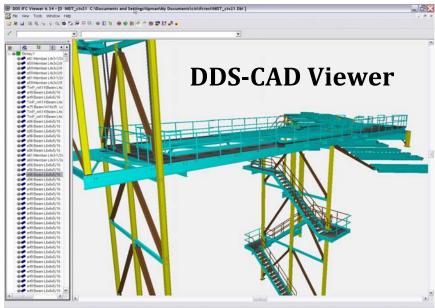


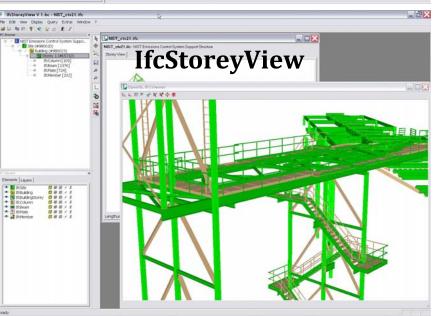
Multicolored structure – VRML from CIS/2 Other structures – VRML modeled by hand

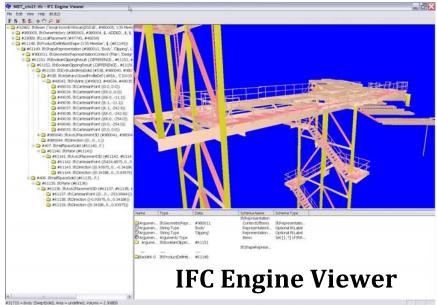








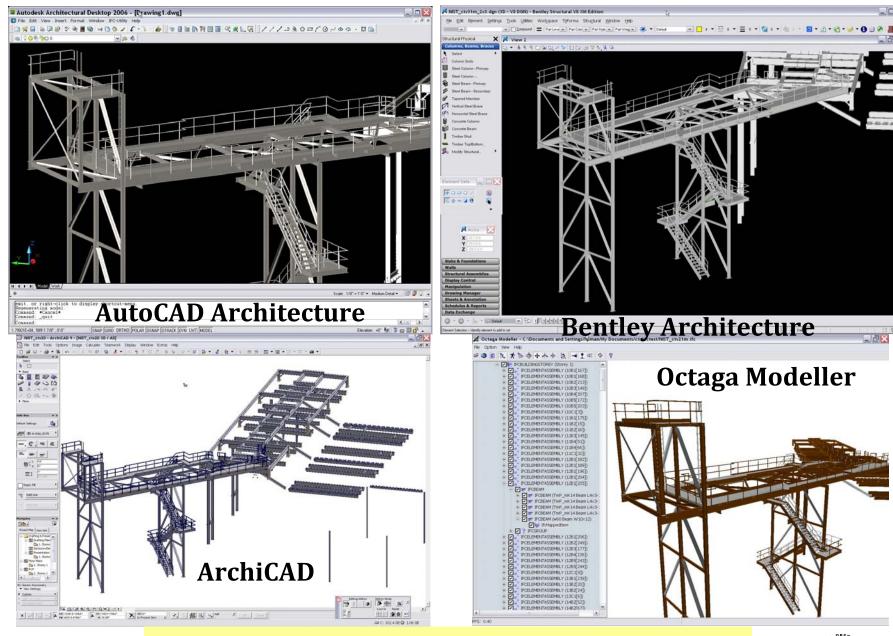






IFC file imported to IFC viewers and CAD apps

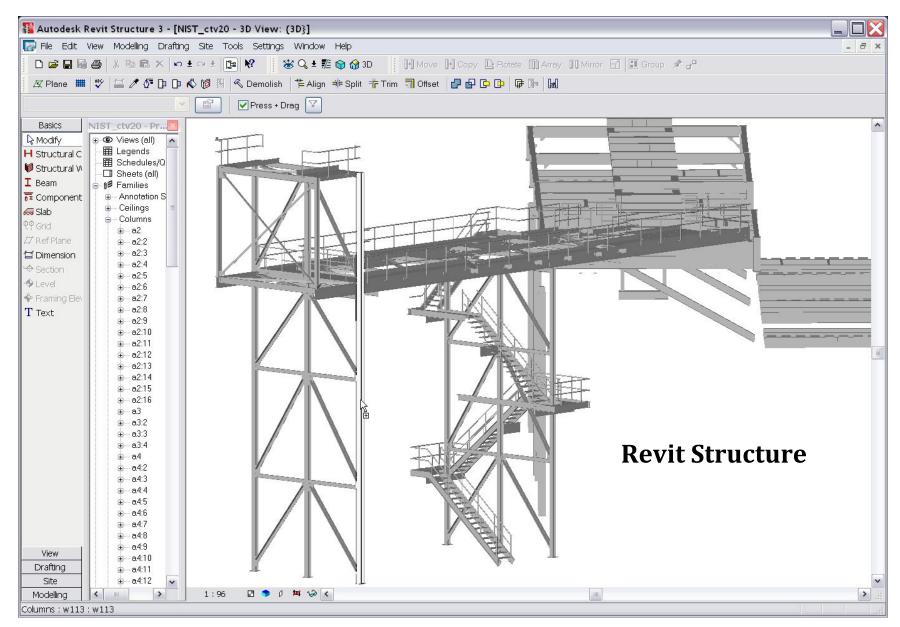








NS







CIS/2 to IFC Interoperability Issues

- Pay attention to the messages in the CIS/2 to IFC translator
- IFC has multiple ways of representing the same geometry
- IFC information gets mapped to CAD internal representation
- What is a beam or a column in IFC?
- Where does the section designator or material grade end up?
- How are assemblies handled?
- Is the resulting geometry editable?
- Translator generates curved parts, bent plates, and decking in a valid way that might be incompatible with some IFC applications
- Translator can generate bolts and analysis models, but most IFC applications cannot handle them



Be an informed user! For more information:

cis2.nist.gov



